

NOTES ON HEMIPTERA.

BY G. W. KIRKALDY, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Fam. Geocoridae.

1. *Stalagmostethus pandurus* (Scop) [= *Lygaeus militaris*, Auctt].—India, Kangra Valley, 4,500 ft., July (Dudgeon).
2. *S. albomaculatus* (Goeze).—Hungary, Budapest (Burr).
3. *Arocatus aenescens*, Stal, 1874 = *Scopiastes Bergrothi*, Kirkaldy, 1903!
4. *Graptostethus servus* (Fabr.).—Queensland, Brisbane; 1 ♀.
5. *Cenocoris Dudgeoni*, Kirkaldy.—Distant declares this to be the same as *C. marginatus* (Thunb.), but I doubt it. What I suppose to be the nymph is blood-red. Eyes, antennæ, meso- and metanotum, femora, tibiæ and tarsi, the odoriferous flaps, last stemite, etc., blackish. Fore femora unarmed. Pronotum deeply impressed ovally down the middle. Tarsi all a little widened apically, and furnished with a pad.

6. *Pyrrhobaphus*.—Distant (1903, Faun. Ind., II, 14) says that the first segment of the antennæ nearly extends to the fore coxæ, but his figure 8 does not confirm this. In his "Synopsis of genera" (p. 3) delete "Orifices red or pale coloured" from *b1*.

Fam. Reduviidae.

7. *Ptilocnemidia lemur* (Westw.).—Queensland, Brisbane.

Fam. Miridae.

8. *Monalonion Peruvianum*, sp. nov.—Polished and shining. Head black, a curved line from near the insertion of one antenna to that of the other, via the base of the head, the under side of the head (except the clypeus), etc., reddish-yellow. Antennæ black, not pale at their insertions, 4th segment reddish. Rostrum yellow, more or less infuscate. Pronotum yellow, collar and the hind margin (widening medially) blackish. Scutellum and tegmina immaculate blackish, membrane and wings very dark smoky, veins concolorous, not polished. Sterna, coxæ and abdomen immaculate orange; rest of legs black, middle femora with a ferruginous ring near the base, hind femora with basal two thirds pale (though the extreme base is blackish). Head nearly three times as wide as long, a trifle more than one-half of the width of the hind margin of the pronotum. Second, third and fourth segments of the antennæ shortly pilose, second more than five times as long as the first, about one-third longer than the third, and six times as long as the fourth (unless the latter is shrivelled).

Rostrum not reaching to the middle coxæ. Pronotum truncate behind. Tegmina with the lateral margins comparatively subparallel. Hind tibiæ straight, not pilose.

Length, 8 mill.; width, 2 mill.

Hab.: Peru, Callanga.

9. *Trimoncopeltus simulans* = *Lygdus simulans*.—Distant, 1883, B. C. A., Hct., I, 242, Pl. 24, f. 16.

Hab.: Peru, Marpacalla.

Distant's figure and description are both poor. The sulcation of the head is of the feeblest kind; the pronotal callosities are well marked and contiguous, almost forming a second collar. The cuneal notch is not profound. There is no hamus in the wing-cell. The membrane is unicolorous, var. *atrior* nov. Tegmina black, except a long-triangular spot near the apex of the clavus interiorly, lateral margins of corium, basal two-thirds of cuneus, etc., whitish-yellow. Size and locality of the type-form as above.

Fam. Issidæ.

10. *Eurybrachys tomentosa* (Fabr.).—Malabar Coast, Mahe.

The hind femora and tibiæ are concolorous, sanguineous.

THE IDENTITY OF BREPHOS CALIFORNICUS AND B. MELANIS.

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Professor Smith attempts to identify these species with forms of *Leptarctia*, and states that his series is not sufficient to enable him to exactly match Boisduval's descriptions. The descriptions can be fairly well matched in specimens before me in the collection of the National Museum, *californicus* corresponding to a form that we have under typical *californiæ*, Walker; *melanis* to darker specimens of *dimidiata*, Stretch. As no two of the eighty specimens before me are alike, it seems scarcely necessary to insist on exactly matching the descriptions. In short, I see no objection to this identification, except the rather serious one that Boisduval, in the same publication in which he described the species of *Brephos*, also described the *Leptarctia*, three forms, as *Lithosia decia*, *L. lena* and *L. adnata*. Is it to be supposed that so good a Lepidopterist as Boisduval would describe the same species thrice as a *Lithosia* and twice as a *Brephos* in the same paper? Possibly so; but this seems doubtful, and it may be better to hold the *Brephos* names on our lists for a while, much as we should like to dispose of them in the way suggested by Professor Smith.